

## Grammar Crammer- Adjective, Adverb, and Noun Clauses

If a clause is a group of words that contain a subject and verb but don't necessarily express a complete thought, then these words can work together to modify another group of words.

As a Noun:

Whoever is responsible for stealing my bike should be sent to prison.

The underlined clause acts as the subject of the sentence; "Should be sent" acts as the verb.

He is whatever he wants to be.

He=subject; is= verb; whatever he wants to be=a noun (predicate nominative)

As an Adjective:

That is the boy who ate three pizzas.

"Who ate three pizzas" modifies/describes the noun "boy".

The car parked in the garage does not run.

"parked in the garage" modifies the noun "car".

As an Adverb:

I eat cheese when I am happy.

"When I am happy" tells when I eat cheese; modifies the verb.

If he sells his car, he will give me the money.

"If he sells his car" explains the conditions under which he will give, the verb.

Remember: A prep phrase does NOT contain a subject or verb, but a prep phrase can be inside of a clause!

Directions: In the sentences below, underline the clause and tell if it is acting as a noun, adjective, or adverb. If it is an adjective or adverb, draw an arrow to the word that is modified.

1. When I wake up, I brush my teeth and comb my hair.
2. The class project used graphs to show data.
3. My mother, born in the city of Philadelphia, currently lives in Reading.
4. Whatever is on my plate is disgusting!
5. Don't touch your eyes after you blow your nose!
6. He bounces off the walls when he eats sugary candy.
7. Soccer is a great game for kids to learn, but before you play, you need to learn the rules!
8. I can't decide what I want to eat!
9. Living in the Alaskan wilderness is exciting!
10. Though lost in the mall for two hours, the boy never cried.